A

## REVIEW

OFTHE

## STATE

OF THE

## BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, December 25. 1708.

The Rebearfal would give to the Story of a scandalous Minister being depos'd in Scotland, I would, and any Body that knows him would have answer'd, RAIL and LYB; it is the native Consequence of a bassled Cause, and both are his peculiar. A good Cause wants no Railing, and a bad One is never better'd by it—Ill Language, Calling Names, and Want of Manners always make the better Side the worse, and add nothing at all, unless it be to the just Suspicion, People had before entertain'd of the Subject.

Indeed the Reberfal has no other. Way to come off from the miscrable Shift he has made, in bringing in scandalous depos'd Ministers as Instances of the Perfecution, he would fain tell us, is set on Foot in Sectional.

Tothis, after he had glutted himfelf with Bear-Garden Language upon me, be adde the like upon the Church Judicatories in Scothand, and all they do must be unjust; and to leffen the Value of their Censure upon his qualify'd Clergyman, he brings a Story of one Mr. Pearfon in the Presbytry of Dunkold -And so would prove all the Church Cen-fures unjust; I think, 'tis a little hard, since we are a united People, that the publick Jaffice of Scotland, whether Boclefiaftick or Civil, and the fettled Judicatories there should be reproach'd with Injuffice and Partiality by a VILLAIN, that is known to make Lyes bis Refuge, and the Government here, under whom thefe Judicatories are established, take no Notice of him.

A Charge against National Justice ought to be in a legal Way, and be brought before

proper

[ 466 ]

proper Judges—And I take the Freedom to fay, the Government of England cannot let the Judicatories of Scotland be openly branded with Partiality and Injuffice, and not suppress the Insolence, and tring the Author to make Satisfaction for it, or Proof of it, without such Partiality, as I cannot see, consists with the Union—But I am sure, does not consist with the many kind Usages, we promised the Scots, when we invited them to joyn Hands with us; and I am ready to make this good, and answer for it in Behalf of Scotland, before any Authority or Court of Justice in the Nation.

Should I take upon me to fay, that all our Ecclefia flick Courts and Proceedings are cruel, barbarous, partial and unjust, and not to be regarded, and their Censures not to be look'd upon as any Injury to a Mans Reputation— Would it not be reasonable to profecute and punish me, and I thould most cer-

tainly meet with it?

And yet without reproaching them, I shall take the Freedom to say, and will enter into the Parallel very speedily, that the Church Judicatories in Scotland seem to me much more exact, less liable to Oppression and Injustice, fairer in Proceeding, briefer in Depending, and less capable of doing Wrong, than the Ecclesiastick Judicatories in England—And I refer icto the Accounts, I shall quickly have Occasion to give of both.

I shall not pretend to reply here to the Case he has brought, till I have the Particulars, which I doubt not I shall have at large; yet I cannot but observe two Things.

1. To prove the Church Judicatories unjust, he brings an Instance, wherein the Synod of Persh would not approve the Proceedings of the Presbytry of Dunkeld, but let the Proceedings drop; or in his English, the Presbytry having been in the Wrong, the Synod were just, and finding it wrong, would not suffer them to proceed—This is supposing it to be as he says, tho' I do not at all grant or believe it—But this is this Mans Way of arguing, to prove their Proceedings unjust, by proving they did Justice against themselves.

Eut what's this to our Cafe? — Recrimination for Justification! Suppose the Case were true, does the Mistake of the Presbytry of Lunkeld at-all affect the Proceedings of the Synod of Luthain and Tweedale— My Lord Ruffel was barbaroully and unjustly put to Death by the straining of Circumstances, and calling that Treason, which in the utmost had been but Misprision of Treason, and withour Evidence sufficient to prove that either; and therefore all the Trials at the old-Baily are unjust; Sir Wm. Parkins, Sir John Friend, Ss. are not be esteem'd justly condemn'd. This is REHEARSAL, LOGICK.

2. In the next Place, Mr. Herriot's Case cannot be true, for the Author of the Review was set in the Pillory, which being done for speaking the Truth, is HIS HONOUR, and reseets upon those that plac'd him there, not upon him, since 'tis well known, be could have deliver'd himself from that Ignominy, if he would have sold his Friends for his hwn Liberty, and hetray'd the Memory of his Master King William, a Thing too much in Fashion with this honest Age—But that by the way—Again, Mr. Herriot's Case cannot be true, because, Review, you are a Rogue, a-Rascal, a Whig, &c. Rare Arguing, Mr. Re-bearsal.

But after all, Mr. Herriot's Case will not come off so, for heither your Railing at the Review, nor your Arraigning the Church Judicatories in Scotland, will bring you off; tor to your Missortone, Mr. Herriot carry'd his Cause from the Church Judicatory to the Privy Council, and was condemn'd THERE also, the Church Sentence was approv'd, the Causes appearing just, and so his Reproach was fix'd both by the Ecclesiastick

and Civil Authority-

Aud now good Mr. Rebearfal, tho' you will have it, that the Judicatories of the Church of Scotland are not to be regarded bere, I hope, you will allow, they are to be regarded there; and that it is a sufficient Authority for Scotland to judge a Man Candalous, when he is legally depos'd for Scandal: We can never call it Persecution, that the Civil Magistrates shut up a Man's Meeting-House, that the Ecclesiaftick Juflice has spued out as scandalous-If not, pray, who will you have Scandals be try'd by? -Like the Cook of the Man of War, who would be try'd by a Jury of Cooks, so I presume, you would have him try'd by a Jury of scandalous Ministers like himself. If he

was preaching only among the Non-Jurant Gentlemen, and had been scandalous, the Presbytry had not proceeded against him, as a scandalous Minister, as I can prove by Examples good Store, if you please to call for them; but he was preaching in the Presbyterian Church, and subject to their Ministerial Jurisdiction, being Minister of Palketth, and they had a just Right to take Cognizance of his Conduct, and to expel him from taking the Charge of Souls, that had so little Care of his own.

The Church having therefore taken just Offence at his Conduct, bring him to Justice, and on a full Hearing censure and depose him; He, like Mr. Rehearsal, flies from the r Jurisdiction to the Civil Magistrate, and brings it before the Privy-Council, where the Church Sentence, tho it needed it not, is consirm'd, and the Man depos'd both by Church and State—
And of this Mr. Rehearsal may come off if he can.

But we'll bring the Case to a short State— The Prosecution of the facobite Clergy in scotland does, it seems, extend to the prohibiting such Men from Preaching, as are either unquallify'd by taking the Oaths, or depos'd by the Church Judicatories for Scandal—And if this is Persecution—Then the Scots are persecuted, and we may proceed to justifie it to all the World.

It may be ask'd, why will the Jacobite Clergy in Scotland-espouse the scandalous Ministers, which the Church cast out? And why does he pretend to call Proceeding against Men for Scandal and Immoralities Persecution of the Church? —If I am forc'd by this Slanderer to enter into this Enquiry, who take most Care to keep Scandal and Immorality out of their Ministry, the Episcopal or the Presbyterian, whether in England or Scotland, the black List will turn sadly to his Disadvantage; but I would advise him to take the Advice of King Charles 1. in the Case of the Centuries, and bury that Enquiry.

Let him remember, that this was the Case of Abraham Gill, which he has been often answered in. While he was their Abraham Gill, and officiated in the Church, his various Wives, his leandalous Practices, his Cheats and Immoralities were never en-

quir'd into, nor the Man profecuted; he might cure other Mens Souls; and damn his own, they took no Exceptions to him: But as foon as ever he was call'd Abrabam Gill the Diffenter, and fet up a Meeting House, then he was a Rogue, a Chear, a Whore-Master, and his Orders were forg'd, and what not; and the poor Man by Way of Experiment must be press'd for a Soldier, that in time her Majesty's Forces might be recruited with diffenting Ministers, and the Duke of Marlborough might have storm'd the Counterscarp of Liste with a Regiment of booted Aposties.

With the fame Justice will this Man proceed with Scetland, while a depos'd Minister is censur'd for Scandal, and the Church Judicatories proceed against him; that is may be call'd Persecution, and a Pretence made to rail at shutting up the Meeting Houses, the Church Justice is cry'd out upon, and the whole Nation branded with Partiallity; if they were to let all Manner of Vice go unpunish'd, and let the Nation run into a general Course of Immoralities, we should hear nothing of it.

His injurious Reproaches of the Review on the Affair of Abrabam Gill have been fo often reply,d to; the Authorities and Affidavits produc'd in the Book call'd the Experiment, off-r'd to be juftify'd in a Court of luftice ; the Man's Orders produc'd, in order to have the pretended Forgery prov'd; the Man offer'd to be produc'd, and Security given for him to appear, and be punish'd it found guilty; the Parcy lo often invited to prove, be ought to have been press'd-for a Soldiens publick Justice has once and again cenfur'd their Proceedings, the Man was deliver'd from them by Law, and every thing made so clear-that it would be meer gaming with the World to repeat it, or fay any thing more to it.

Skinder and Envy may be answer'd, but can never be silenc'd; Malice'is born with its Month open; Noise, Lying, Repetition and Nonsence are its native Properties; Want of Manners, Want of Modesty, Want of Reasoning, and insatiable. Thirst after the Ruin of innocent Mens-Reputation are its denominating Qualities.

cency, and good Language, to the Difgrace